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MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES.
200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 10,000.

Bonus Taxes, Like Any Other, Mean
Higher Living Costs.

The protests which are pouring in
upon Congress by the tens of thou-
sands against the House bonus plan
do not mean that the nation will
listen to no relief under any cir-
cumstances for soldiers and sailors
and their families. They mean that
the American people are in dead
earnest against the proposed in-
distinguishable scattering of billions
of dollars of the taxpayers' money far
and wide. They do mean that the
voters of the country are not going
to spare Congress members who throw
away billions of tax plunder torn out
of the long suffering public.

Representative Goon, chairman of
the House Committee on Appropriations,
hit the nail squarely on the head
when he said the proposed
bonus outpourings could not be
started without heavily increased
taxes, and that such increased taxes
could not be imposed without magnify-
ing the high cost of living generally,
prodigiously and insupportably.

The people of the United States
are never going to permit the maimed
and otherwise incapacitated sur-
vivors of our forces—our actual fight-
ers—to suffer destitution and misery
which have befallen them through no
fault of their own but because of
their service to their country. But
the people of the United States are
not going to tolerate a horizontal
distribution of bonus funds regardless
of differentiation between the man
who is in imperative need of them
and the man who doesn't need them
at all. And the people of the United
States are not going to sanction any
form of bonus, under whatever
restriction of merit or whatever
restriction of bestowment, until Congress
reduces, and reduces with a vengeance,
the already enormously swollen ex-
penditures of the Government.

When there is a current deficit of
billions of dollars, for anybody to
propose a further deficit of more
billions, with all its cost of living
penalties, is something the American
people are not going to stand. The
Representatives and Senators in Con-
gress who think they can get away
with bonus or any other kind of
new taxes to jack up still higher
the cost of bread and butter of the
American people have something com-
ing to them at the polls—something
good and hard.

Foreign Production for Us.

Pertinent facts about the amount
of United States money in circulation
on April 1, 1920, as announced by
the Government, should not be overlooked.
We now have \$3,960,320,472 in cir-
culating money, against \$3,847,368,641 on
April 1, 1919, an increase of \$121,956,
831. The per capita circulation now is
\$53.64, against 1919 per capita of
\$51.56. Meanwhile we have lost
\$150,131,356 of our gold to foreign
countries. We have more paper
money but less gold. Are we richer
or poorer for this? Are we better
or worse off for it?

The Broadstreet index number for
April 1, 1920, was 287, compared
with 288 on April 1 last year. At the
same time the country has about \$121,
000,000 more money, with which we
can command goods at almost ex-
actly the same price as last year.

Those who condemn the issuance
of paper money may be surprised at
these figures, because it is usually
taken for granted that each increase
in currency without an equivalent
increase in production causes an in-
crease in living costs. The foregoing
figures are not a refutation of the
argument these persons advance, but
rather a confirmation of it.

During the war we became the
creditors of powerful European na-
tions which now are straining every
sinew to ship us merchandise to re-
ceive their debt. The position of the
exchanges makes these goods cheap
to us. What our debtors ship us at
low prices offsets to some extent
what we have to buy at high prices
in South America and the Orient.
Our increase in currency therefore
was represented by increased pro-
duction, or at least distribution, in

Europe, some of which found its way
to our markets.
It is this working of factors of
production over which we have little
control which is saving us from the
painful experience through which
Japan is now passing. As long as our
increases in currency represent in-
creased call on goods from foreign
or domestic markets at lower prices
we are on a sound basis. It is the
inflation against wanton Government
and private expenditure which in-
creases the danger to be met in the
deflation period.

Is Congress Willing to Ruin the
Army and the Navy?

After weeks of wrangling over a
matter which should have been ad-
justed in an hour the conferees in
Congress have adjourned without do-
ing common justice to the officers of
the Army and Navy.

It has been evident since the armis-
tice that unless the pay of these men
was increased enough to enable them
to shoulder the growing burden of
living costs they would be obliged to
leave the service as soon as they were
permitted so to do, and that in the
meantime they would be doomed to
discomfort, inconvenience and hu-
miliation, if not worse.

As the situation is reported to
stand now the enlisted men are to
receive an increase of about 30 per
cent. The officers get a "temporary
increase" on a bonus plan. What the
Wadsworth bill provided, a ration
plan has been eliminated. The mock-
ery of it is that the enlisted men,
whose rise of pay is granted, are fed
by the Government. The officers pay
for their own mess, even when at sea.
The Wadsworth bill would grant to
each officer 55 cents a day for each
room allowed him. In the case of an
Ensign, whose allowance is two rooms,
there would be a ration allowance of
\$1.10 a day. Nobody who knows
the present cost of food will say that
this was an extravagant, or even a
liberal, allowance, but in any case
it would help.

Congress seems to say to the men
who compose the framework of the
nation's defense: "We have spent
money like water; we have it in
mind to spend another billion or two
on bonuses for men who are earn-
ing their livings in civil life. But
there's nothing for you! You are not
allowed to resign and there is no-
thing for you and your families to do
but go hungry."

Does Congress expect that under
the circumstances any intelligent
young man will be attracted toward
the Army or the Navy? Even the
best type of officer material, the
youth who cares nothing for the
pecuniary rewards of the profession,
will no longer be attracted into the
service. No man is going into a pro-
fession in which respectability is en-
forced but which does not pay him
to maintain respectability.

Stupid men are breaking down the
frame of a structure whose value was
demonstrated throughout the war.
Unless steps are taken to correct the
manifest injustice the harm done to
the Army and Navy will be irrepar-
able. Thousands of officers have
offered their resignations because of
the lack of a living salary. That is
all they have asked. They do not
want bonuses. They have to plan
their incomes just as men do in other
walks of life.

A Popular British Institution
Threatened.

The English sport of fox hunting,
which was in full swing before the
times of the Stuarts and Tudors and
which had lost none of its fascina-
tion for the country gentry when the
war began, has been so hard hit by
the high cost of living that its con-
tinuation as one of Britain's most popular
institutions is threatened. In its re-
view of the latest English season *The
Field*, "the country gentleman's news-
paper," says that with a \$80 a
ton and everything else required
by the horse owner costing two and
a half times as much as it did six
years ago "it is practically impos-
sible for the poor hunting man or
woman to ride to hounds. The re-
sult is that they are obliged to retire
from the field."

It is not the keep of the animal
alone that is so expensive, but the
cost of a good hunting horse has be-
come almost prohibitive to men of
moderate means. In communities where
form and style were not important
considerations this difficulty was in
part overcome by army remounts.
But this supply is almost entirely ex-
hausted and it is now impossible to
pick up at a low figure any kind of
horse than can gallop and jump.

There is, moreover, not only a
shortage in hounds but a decided
deterioration in the hunting qualities
of many of the best packs. The reas-
ons for this are that disease took a
considerable toll when the packs were
smaller and care of hunting dogs
was neglected during the war. There
are also fewer foxes now for the
chase; in war time the number was
kept down in the interest of the
farmer, and various illegitimate
means—that is "illegitimate" from a
hunter's point of view—were em-
ployed to kill them, and such means
of destroying them have not been
abandoned. And to add to this ac-
cumulation of hunters' troubles, many
great estates have been broken up
and others are in process of division
into small plots and farms. The new
owners, frequently former tenants,
are not inclined to assist in increas-
ing the growth of foxes in the country
or in turning their lands into hunt-
ing fields. As a result they have
steadfastly refused to enter into

agreements with the hunt secretaries
or committees.

Taking all these difficulties and ob-
stacles into consideration, it would
seem that the crimson coated riders
will in future be a decidedly dwindle
minority in Great Britain.

Those celebrated days of stirring
contests for the fox's brush, of the
great hunt balls and suppers which
were written about with so much
spirit and dash by the novelists of
the last century, have passed except
for the wealthy owners of great
landed estates.

"In these democratic times it is
not necessary," says *The Field*, "that
hunting should as far as possible be
made easy for those who are not over-
burdened with money and are yet en-
thusiastic where the sport is con-
cerned." In other words, *The Field*
counsels enthusiasm and a return to
the old time democracy of the sport.
But if this should fall the Britisher
at home and he should long for a
free for all fox hunt with a fair show
for fox, hound and rider, he might
still find it in all its early glory and
joy in the highlands of Kentucky or
Missouri.

The British Lion understands the
situation thoroughly. Hence LLOYD
GOSNOLD indulges MILLERAND as far as
he decently can. Yet LLOYD GOSNOLD
and all other British authorities have
determined the peace treaty cannot
be fulfilled, and the sooner it is revised
the better. But it cannot be revised
until England or America puts its foot
down on France or the French people
come around to the state of mind in
which the Italians now are.

It is generally conceded France
never can be prosperous until Ger-
many recovers, any more than Italy
can be prosperous while Austria is
bankrupt. Germany is still shrouded
in mystery as far as her actual re-
sources are concerned. Only German
bankers know her true position. Out-
side bankers and politicians surmise
enough to convince them that Ger-
many will be helpless for years.

The dendrograph is a machine de-
signed to record the rate at which a
tree grows. On a fine spring day many
a man would like to trade jobs with a
dendrograph on a slow growing tree.

We are not broke. Ninety per cent.
of us bought Liberty bonds, you know,
and we are selling them—Lester Mc-
Hurt of the striking railroad men.
The strikers are as luckless in their
market for Liberty bonds as they have
been in their efforts to enlist public
sympathy in support of the method
they adopted to enforce action on their
complaints.

If a Legislature could only spread
over its entire session that fever for
work which it shows on the day of
adjournment!

"According to the best information
obtainable," shrewd and experienced
newspaper men wrote in their de-
spatches. About what? A secret and hid-
den meeting of Reds; a conference of
private still owners or smugglers of
hard stuff; a conclave of political plot-
ters? No, gentle reader; the newspaper
men were doing their best to inform
American citizens on the subjects dis-
cussed, the business transacted at a
meeting of the President with his
Cabinet. Piffle! Publicity painfully
purveyed.

There are merit and imagination in
a fashion suggested by the woman
who wore a hat made of shavings, giv-
ing philosophers something new to talk
about. Fine shavings they were, the
observer reported, but no plain or
fancy carpentering can make such a
fashionable hat. Against the time when
men will don new sum-
mer hats let artificers exercise wit as
well as fingers. A hat sure to bring
tender remembrances to some might be
woven of grapevines trisped with
spring time shoots of the jupiaser
herb. Holland bent grass clinging to a
lattice form of cherry twigs would
quicken a winsome sentiment in some
young person. Young cornstalks
cut off into a substantial hat frame,
dotted interlaced with rye straw, would
produce an effect quite absorbing or,
at least, suggesting that quality. Na-
ture is bountiful; if her gifts misused,
overhead the head, she offers others to
lead to cool and soothe it.

The failure to get Marx on the wire
shows he was not accepted as final. Per-
haps the public service on that planet
is under Government control.

Spring Comes to Missouri.
From the *Callicottia Constitution*.
Sassafras time was always a pleasant
period. The aroma of the steeping bark
in the big kettle upon the back of the
kitchen stove was wafted through the
house and in its rich and appealing fra-
grance there was always the suggestion
of the promise of the Orient. The rudely
cut bark held a sparkle that outshone the
glitter of the ruby drops of the richest
sassafras. Sassafras tea may be worthless
as a conditioner of the body, but it is
the virtues of many, or it is lacking in
any curative properties whatever, the good
old beverage will always be held in af-
fectionate remembrance.

A Difference in Time.
From the *Topkapi Capital*.
In reply to an observation that he and
his son and namesake resembled each other
greatly, old Bill Silvers said: "The main
difference 'twixt me and young Bill is
when I put in a day at work I don't feel
any curative properties whatever, the good
old beverage will always be held in af-
fectionate remembrance."

The Worms Turn.
The Plumber—They are wearing overalls
and a high command.
The Cook—Ned, next thing they'll be
wanting to make as much money as we do.

Tribute to the Army Mule.
He was not exalted
In his native land.
He was never vaunted
In the eyes of his kind.
Famed throughout our borders,
Humblest of his school,
It is time that orders
Cite the army mule.

Noise was not a stranger
To his simple way.
Yet in time of danger
He would not be afraid to
Stumble, but forget it.
He knew when to cease,
For he never let it
Keep us out of peace.
McLAREN WILSON.

mandate from the French public.
And that mandate still says Germany
must pay in full.

The French public still insists on
payment to the limit because it still
thinks the money can be collected.
Italy has readily modified her attitude
toward Austria because Austria has
practically disappeared. Nobody ex-
cept an imbecile would think of
trying to collect huge indemnities
from her.

But to all outward appearance Ger-
many is intact and can pay. At least
this is what the French public in its
present mood continues to believe.
Until the process of decay which is
now going on under the surface in
Germany becomes more apparent and
the French public realizes the futility
of its hope for full indemnities the
French Government will be compelled
to insist on the letter of the treaty or
go out of office.

Meanwhile as various provisions of
the treaty are violated involuntarily
through inability to fulfill them, or
whatever the reason, French states-
men, to divert attention from them-
selves, will blame the incidents on
lack of English or American support.

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He knew when to cease,
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Keep us out of peace.
McLAREN WILSON.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?
Business Men Wonder What Delays
C. O. D. Parcel Post Remittances.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
We attach hereto copy of letter which is
self-explanatory. We should like to ask
if this condition, which we refer there-
in to the very financial situation of the
country, if so, cannot the newspapers do
something to relieve the situation?
THE PULITZ COMPANY,
W. P. Toms, General Manager.
KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 19.

DEAR SIR: Will you not advise us
with whom we should lodge a very serious
protest against the delay in the receipt
of return remittances on C. O. D. parcel
post shipments? We refer particularly
to the following:

Shipment under date of January 30
to the Northwestern Automobile Com-
pany, Minneapolis, Minn.

Shipment under date of January 19 to
Frank B. Wood, Detroit.

Shipment under date of January 12 to
Walter L. Taylor, Washington, Md.

Shipment under date of December 4,
1919, to Columbia Auto Sales Company,
Chicago.

There are others in equally bad shape
and we believe that it must be a chronic
condition. We therefore wish to make
complaint to the proper department in
order to see if this condition can be
remedied. Very truly yours,

THE PULITZ COMPANY,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 19.

CALIGULA.
The Will of One Man in Ancient Rome
Discussed by a Historian.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
In reading history nowadays we come
upon passages which make us pause.
Here is one from Ferrero on Caligula:

That his conduct was partly due to
his heredity we agree, but it was only
partly. For the idea that inspired his
policy, though chimerical in the cir-
cumstances to which Caligula wished to
apply it, had in itself a certain logic.
Augustus had made a man and a
coherency to many of his acts which at
first sight look like the caprices of a
disordered brain. . . . His insanity,
therefore, consisted less in the strange-
ness of his individual actions than in the
idea from which these actions came, the
idea that by the will of one man the
republic could be transformed into a
monarchy like that of the Ptolemies.

The idea was not that of a Latin des-
potism. The excesses and eccentricities
of his extemporized tyranny revealed
republican sentiments everywhere.
DONT WALLS, Okla., April 20. H.

INWOOD HILL.
Praise for the Site Recommended for
the City War Memorial.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
To him who in the eye of nature has
held communion with her visible forms
the Inwood hill it is a matter of
unpeakable delight to learn that a no-
table group of men on the Mayor's Com-
mittee on the Permanent War Mem-
orial has recommended that site; one
"that will contribute and secure for all
time the elements of dignity, space,
beauty and solemnity."

Two hills, high, rocky and ancient
as the sun, with a vale stretching
in gentle quietness between, with ven-
erable woods, and the river that moves
in majesty—would it be possible to
find in any great capital on earth a
location for the cenotaph combining so
many desirable qualities?

One is impressed by the grandeur and
nobility of the conception to make this
sacred hallowed ground, hallowed down
to earth's profound and up to heaven,
hallowed ground in that it gives birth to
sacred thoughts of those who have
fallen for freedom's right.

J. M. LAWRENCE.
New York, April 24.

ONE LOST, ONE RIFLED.
Fate of Two Christmas Boxes Mailed
to a French Orphan in Paris.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
I was very much interested in the letter
entitled "Mail for France Lost." My ex-
perience was much the same from New-
ark, N. J., by parcel post two packages
addressed to Paris with postage prepaid
thereon, containing Christmas remem-
brances to a French orphan in whom I
have taken an interest. One package
was received on March 21 rifled of all
its contents except two small articles.
The box had contained a selection of at
least fifteen separate things and there
were several of the same article.

The other box has never been received
and all both were carefully packed and
the packing reinforced, were marked
with the address of the person to whom
they were sent, as well as my own ad-
dress for return purposes, and were tied
up securely. The failure to deliver them
was a disappointment to me and more of a
disappointment to the orphan.

THEODORE DRAPER GOTTIER,
Late Captain A. R. C. A. E. F.
NEWARK, N. J., April 24.

A Hospital View of Foreign Mails.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Let P. W. E. Hart take heart. I re-
ceived on April 19 a letter addressed to
me by the Grand Central Terminal post
office on March 23. The envelope was
quite clean and showed no indications
of having been forwarded anywhere than
to this address. It takes twenty-seven
days to travel from the Grand Central
Terminal to Whitestone, and the package
for France may turn up somewhere
within a year or two.

L. M. FARMING,
WHITESTONE, April 24.

Early Workers and Daylight Saving.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
I have yet to find a man who gets to
work at 8 A. M. who favors daylight
saving and the great majority of work-
ers go to work at that hour. G. T. K.
NEW YORK, April 24.

Forgetful Citizens Handicap a California
Fire Department.

From the *San Francisco Chronicle*.
DOWNTOWN, April 9.—Some negligent
person has borrowed the truck of the
Downsville Volunteer Fire Department, and a hurry
call has been sent out for its return.

Due to the fact that this department
has very few fire trucks it is during
recruits and they have fallen into the
habit of borrowing its equipment and
often neglecting to return it to the en-
gine house.

One On Us.
Elfish was fed by the ravens.
"Independent of the strike," he chortled.

WANTS VETS BONUS
IS RAID ON TREASURY

Breckinridge Says Men Who
Won War Would Repay \$2
for Each \$1 Received.

CREDIT NOW IS STRAINED
Foresees Larger Taxes, Higher
Living Costs and Deprecia-
tion in Liberty Bonds.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—The soldier
bonus programme, now being framed in
Congress, was attacked to-day by Henry
Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of
War during the first three years of the
Wilson Administration, as "an organ-
ized raid upon the Treasury in the name
of patriotism."

Mr. Breckinridge, who was a Lieut.-
Col. in the A. E. F., writing to Senator
Warren (Wyo.), chairman of the Senate
Finance Committee, and Representative
Augustus P. Gardner, Post here reader,
declared that the bonus, which will be
\$1,500,000,000, will be a financial catastro-
phe. He declared that the bonus would
depreciate Liberty bonds, inflate still
further the currency and send prices of
necessaries much higher.

"The service men in the end will have
to pay the cost of the war," Mr. Breckin-
ridge said, in declaring that for every
dollar they would receive in bonus they
would have to pay back \$1.50 in taxes,
because of the interest on Govern-
ment obligations.

Gardner Post Against Bonus.

Meanwhile, some of the American
Legion posts are beginning to inform
Congress that a bonus would be unwise
at this time. A resolution passed by the
Augustus P. Gardner Post here reads:
"The bonus for past or prospective
military service has been a recognized
evil throughout history. The payment of
such a bonus would violate the principle
of the fundamental obligation of the
State in time of war. That obligation
has no price."

"The bill would impose a financial
burden on the country which would be
economically disastrous, and, in the ex-
treme, would result in the bankruptcy
of the Government. The obligation of
the community, State and nation,
the members of the Augustus P.
Gardner Post cannot approve, and do
not support the proposed bill."

The American Legion was not formed to
serve such purposes as this. Nor can
the veteran justify a demand for the
bonus by the misdeeds of the profiteer.
He should neither protect nor imitate
the wrongdoer."

Mr. Breckinridge in his letter said:
"I am against the bonus. It is un-
sound economics. It works an injury,
not a benefit, both to the people it is
supposed to benefit and to the country."
"First, it is wrong. Say what you
please, but the bonus is a financial
burden on the country. It will take
money from the wounded and from the
widows and orphans of the dead soldier
to fatten the pockets of the living and
the uninjured. There is only so much
money in the public till. Take a billion
dollars out of there and you extend the
probability of meeting the other
obligations of the Government. It is
wrong because it would attempt to set
a money price on what is beyond price—
the blood and beyond price—the blood
and the fighting spirit of the nation."

"It is wrong because it represents an
organized raid upon the Treasury in the
name of patriotism. If the raid is suc-
cessful where is the end? Acknowledge
the fact that the decent performance
of the duty of citizen gives him the
right to a special class to tax all other
classes for his benefit and what is the
limit? Is it \$1.50 a day the gold value
of the man's life? Or is it the offering
of one's life upon the field of battle? No.

Bonus, if Any, Should Be Bigger.

"Other classes of servants of the Govern-
ment during the war have received no
bonus. The conservative and kind
of \$10 a day. Certainly the